

THE EVENING DISPATCH.

No. 126—Vol. 3.

PROVO CITY, UTAH, THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1894.

PRICE FIVE CENTS A COPY

HAVE GONE EAST

Governor West's Position Sustained by the Courts.

THE RAILROAD WILL PAY

All Expenses That Have Been Incurred at Ogden—At Least the Aid of the Courts Will be Sought For This End—So Says Utah's Governor.

The war is over and the industrial army is by this time out of Utah rolling eastward on a Union Pacific "dummy freight" consisting of some thirty coal and box cars which were sent out of Ogden and which the army "captured" at Utah at 11:30 o'clock last night.

The contest which Governor West and the people of the territory at his back has had has not been with the industrial army, but with the Southern Pacific, and the issue was as to whether that company or the territory of Utah was the sovereign. Our courts, through the proceedings that were instituted, have determined that contest in favor of the people and have decided that within our boundaries the commonwealth is the sovereign.

The ruling of the courts on the contempt proceedings completely vindicated the course taken by the governor and those patriots who remained by his side, and caused those who had engaged for political effect including the Ogden Standard subsidized by the Southern Pacific, in the treacherous scheme to capitulate in favor of the stuporous corporation that rules the state of California, to retire from the campaign with drooping tails.

On the ruling of court being made known in camp, that its orders to the Southern Pacific railway company to keep the army within its cars and supply them food or take them back must be enforced, the effect was electrical. It was known all along by all that Governor West never contemplated the use of any physical force against the industrial army in any way except that it might be necessary in the preservation of the security and lives of our people, and hence the defeat of the position of the corporation and the delay. It was also known that the army in a body would be allowed to move eastward at any time. Immediately on receipt of the news that the court's order must be obeyed and that Governor West never contemplated the use of any physical force against the industrial army in any way except that it might be necessary in the preservation of the security and lives of our people, and hence the defeat of the position of the corporation and the delay.

They marched out of Ogden, many hardly men shedding tears of anguish, realizing full well the trouble that lay before them. From the fact that a train was sent after them and overtook them at Utah, eight miles out of Ogden, it is reasonable to presume that the defeated corporation put up the cash for the trains. Huntington, who is stating that his company is organized for business and not for charity and therefore it of itself could not donate any money for the use of the army, admits that he personally had given up \$100,000.

In an interview Governor West said last evening: "I expect to hold the Southern Pacific responsible for every dollar of expense that has been incurred by reason of bringing this army into the territory for every dollar of expense in maintaining this army and the militia, and on all accounts whatever, and if it is not paid when demanded proceedings will be promptly instituted for the recovery of such expenses, and I have no doubt of the ability to successfully maintain the action. Of course I am unable to state the amount of the cost up to date, but it will undoubtedly aggregate several thousand dollars."

An old law of Paris forbids kissing in public places. A cabman who saw his wife only once a week gave her his weekly kiss in front of a restaurant the other day. Both were arrested. The cabman was fined \$5. He gallantly paid the fine, remarking that the kiss was worth it.—Exchange.

A Gallant Frenchman.
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TAX BACHELORS.

The Matrimonial Market Would Be Boomed and Commerce Benefited.

We commend the suggestion recently offered by a Baltimore woman to the effect that a tax should be levied on bachelors. There is something in this proposition that commends itself to the judicial mind. It does not, for instance, attack a social class. It makes no discrimination between the rich and the poor. The idea is to tax every bachelor who cannot show that he is unable to marry because of having to support dependent relatives to the extent of \$10 per annum. The estimate is that there are 6,000,000 of marriageable bachelors in the United States, and that at least 4,000,000 of these have no valid excuse for their selfish and useless condition.

A tax of \$10 per capita, therefore, would yield \$40,000,000. It could be collected without much expense. It would do no great harm, and it would have the merit of providing its own remedy for those who felt unwilling to pay. If it accomplished nothing else, it would communicate a powerful boom to the matrimonial market, and so, for every \$10 that the government lost, put at least \$106 into general circulation. It might, to be sure, divert some of those thin but noisy little rills that run to ice cream, soda water, steamed oysters, theater tickets and philopenas, but it would turn loose whole torrents into the coffers of the butcher, the baker, the grocer, the apothecary, the family physician and the wet nurse.

And though under such a dispensation the American youth might put on the yoke of Hymen rather than be taxed as a renegade to that rosy deity, and though government might thus be compelled to seek elsewhere for a revenue, the revolution would so fill the land with new activity, so load the air with the perfume of paragon, and so through the parks and sidewalks with nursemaids that the whole nation would feel the impulse and all mankind be made the happier and better through its influence. Either the treasurer would get a revenue or society be purified and population stimulated.

The real cause of the commercial depression is want of confidence, the hoarding of money, stagnation in trade and dearth of investment, but with 4,000,000 of young bachelors moving into new quarters, setting up independent establishments and preparing for their responsibilities and the consequences of wedlock, the wheels of industry would once more begin to hum and the pulses of business go to beating with fresh force and vigor.—Washington Post.

SOLID SILVER BATHTUB.

Fredrick Gebhard's Unique Antennapital Gift to the Lady Who is Now His Wife.
A New York correspondent says that the last antennapital present made by Fredrick Gebhard to the lady who is now Mrs. Gebhard was sent to Baltimore two days before the wedding. This present is a solid silver bathtub. The correspondent continues: "It is not one of those common everyday German silver affairs such as Albany legislators are wont to have in. The white metal in this gorgeous antennapital gift is without alloy. The vessel is as commodious as the workmanship displayed on it is intricate and ingenious. Tail and beautifully proportioned as the lady is, she will be able to disport herself in this lover's gift without fear of stubbing her pink toes at one end of it or abrading her scalp by sudden contact with the other."

"This little piece of boudoir furniture resembles a perfectly laid out flower garden in miniature, while the interior is delicately chased. On the bottom of the tub are engrossed Mrs. Gebhard's initials in huge letters. It weighs 200 pounds avoirdupois weight. The market price for silver at present is 83 cents an ounce. In this double decked and triple riveted vessel suggestive of female sybaritism there are 8,300 ounces. At 83 cents an ounce this amounts to \$2,656 for the metal alone."

"Silver workers in New York who were allowed to feast their eyes on the beautiful vessel before it was swathed in tinted cotton and soft tissue paper, preparatory to being sent to Baltimore, say that it could not possibly be made for less than \$2,500. This brings the cost of the gift up to \$5,156. The interior of the bathtub is fitted up with receptacles for soap, brushes, sponges, etc., and near the head of it is a dainty silver box attached to the side, in which is a silver manicure set. There is also a comfortable headrest, with an open space for a rubber air pillow should the fair user desire to take a dolce far niente bath. Altogether this little piece of water bric-a-brac is decidedly Gebhardesque."

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
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The palmy days for cats were in the times of Egypt's power as a nation, some 500 years B. C. They were held then as sacred as dogs or crocodiles, and death was the penalty for killing them. From their nocturnal habits and glossy fur, the Egyptians deemed them symbols of the moon, and a golden cat was worshipped at Syene.—New York Sun.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
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DISTRICT COURT.

The Jury Found Against A. O. Smoot Jr.

A NEW TRIAL MAY BE HAD

A Suit to Recover Team of Horses Trifled and Decided—The Enquirer Suit Against Dr. Shoebright for Collection of a Book Account is Now On.

The jury in the case of the Territory of Utah vs. A. O. Smoot Jr. et al. yesterday afternoon, returned with a verdict in favor of the plaintiff and against defendants; fixing the balance due the territory at \$628.23 and the interest at \$115.21. A thirty day's stay of execution has been granted, during which time a motion for a new trial will be made and argued.

The case is, in fact, a case between the territory and Utah county, as the evidence yesterday disclosed. That year ago Mr. Smoot made a settlement with the county court of Utah county and that the county court were willing to allow him just and proper credits which were duly reported to the auditor of public accounts at Salt Lake city, but in some manner the report mysteriously disappeared. It would seem that he fully paid both the county and territory. It looks now under the evidence that when this report that has been so mysteriously lost, came to light, as though Mr. Smoot will not owe the territory one cent.

The next case that came on was that of Hans Fred Hansen vs. Joseph Adamson, suit for the recovery of a certain team of horses. "Fence" was arrived at this morning in favor of plaintiff or, if the horses cannot be had, fixing their value at \$125.00. Damage for their detention was set at \$20.00.

The appeal in the case of D. S. Dana vs. Fred Peterson et al. was dismissed on account of clerk's fee not having been paid within thirty days by appellant.

The case now on trial is the Enquirer vs. C. E. Shoebright, suit to collect a book account appealed from Justice Wedgewood's court. There are contra charges and contra credits galore that have not been entered on the books, and the jury and court will have a sweet scented job on their hands and the Enquirer's method of doing business will be aired to its own chagrin. It will certainly do it more harm than the collection of the small amount it claims Dr. Shoebright owes it to do it good.

"Spider and Fly."

M. B. Leavitt's new spectacular production, known as the second edition, will be presented at the opera house, April 18th, with the same company of fifty people who were selected from both hemispheres for the World's fair engagement at Chicago, where this magnificent spectacle was produced for one hundred nights to crowded houses. The same scenery, costumes, electric and mechanical effects will be seen here. The play has been entirely rewritten; scarcely anything remains of the first text but the name. Many novelties have been added. Notable features in the production is the Columbian Ballet of sixteen beautiful English dancers from the Alhambra, London, headed by Henrietta Rensch, "laureate from the principal European theatre; the famous French dancers, Mlle. Nana Pascal, Nette Rousseau, Julio Dupoy, Marie Niteche, from the Folies Bergere, Paris, said to be the most daring, unique and bewildering terpsichorean art a show.

Ballard's Snow Liniment.

This Liniment is different in composition from any other liniment on the market. It is a scientific discovery which results in it being the most penetrating Liniment ever known. There are numerous white imitations may be recommended because they pay the seller a greater profit. Beware of these and demand Ballard's Snow Liniment. It positively cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Wounds, Burns, Scalds, Sore Feet, Corns, Contracted Muscles, Stiff Joints, Old Sores, Pain in Back, Barb Wire Cuts, Sore Throat or Throat, and is especially beneficial in Paralysis. Sold by Smoot Drug Co.

A Well Worn Bond.

A curiosity in the shape of a Delhi town bond for \$500 was turned in to the town treasurer a few weeks ago. It was punctured so full of pinholes as to be almost unrecognizable, and it bore other evidences of hard usage. As soon as its genuineness was determined, however, the money was paid on it, and a county official made an investigation. Its late owner finally admitted that he had carried the bond for years pinned fast to his undershirt, and that as he changed his shirt quite frequently the bond had become full of pinholes.—Delhi (N. Y.) Letter.

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Chardomet's Discovery Perfected and a Mill Started in France.

An experiment is being made at Besancon, in France, with a substitute for silk, which will be watched with interest. The invention, that of Count de Chardomet, is to convert wood pulp into soft silken thread, durable, lustrous and elastic. The "silk" threads produced from the wood pulp were first shown at the last Paris exhibition, when they enjoyed a good deal of attention among those interested in the silk industry. But the process was at that time far from complete, and many improvements had to be made before the invention could be regarded as a commercial success.

That point, in the opinion of Count de Chardomet, has now been reached, and a mill has been built for the manufacture of goods from the new material. There are still some details in the process which must be improved before capitalists are likely to embark in the venture. One of the great difficulties, it appears, that has to be overcome is the snapping of the threads while they are being spun, owing to the unequal pressure which is exercised in forcing the wood pulp through an exceedingly small aperture, so as to convert it into thread. This is a defect, however, which the inventor is confident he will soon overcome. After the wood has been reduced to the consistency of pulp it is dried in an oven and then plunged into a mixture of sulphuric and nitric acids, washed in several baths of water and dried by alcohol. The product is afterward dissolved in ether and pure alcohol, and the result is colloid similar to that used in photography.

This colloid, which is a sticky, viscous substance, is included in a solid receptacle furnished with a filter at the lower end. An air pump sends compressed air into the receptacle, and by this pressure the colloid is forced through horizontally in the form of fine threads. As the thread is forced out it passes through a vessel filled with ether and alcohol, which solidifies the colloid and makes it elastic and as brilliant as silk. If the invention turns out as successfully as its inventor anticipates, it will be the beginning of a very important industry.—Edinburgh Scotsman.

MISS HATCH'S CURE.

She Thinks It Was Due to Supernatural Influence, but the Doctor Says No.

Miss Mary Hatch, a young woman of excellent family, who lives with her mother at 1913 Hickory street, is rejoicing in her recent relief from a tumor which had made her miserable for seven years. She attributes her cure to the virtues of a relic of Mme. Barat, a French religious of the Order of the Sacred Heart. Miss Hatch had taken medical treatment without benefit and had finally come to despair of cure by other than surgical means.

Some one advised her to apply to the Sisters of the Sacred Heart for a relic that might, with faith and prayer, help to sustain her through such an operation. She did so and was told that her cure by supernatural means was not impossible. She received from the mother superior a relic of Mme. Barat and a form of prayer and was directed to wear the relic into her dress and repeat the prayer at frequent intervals for a term of nine days.

On the sixth day of the novena Miss Hatch was relieved of the tumor without other than natural assistance and since then has been rapidly recovering strength. She was seen by a representative of The Post-Dispatch and talked enthusiastically of her cure, ascribing it entirely to the virtues of faith and prayer and the relic. Her mother and the Sisters of the Sacred Heart hold the same opinion as to the cause of the cure.

Dr. Robert J. O'Reilly, who gave Miss Hatch some attention at different times, said: "I believe I saw Miss Hatch four times and prescribed for her. But I had not seen her since June up to the time of her delivery of the tumor. I considered the tumor a simple fleshy growth that might pass off of itself if let alone, and I did not at any time consider the young woman's condition critical. I hesitated, however, to make a thorough examination for reasons that medical men will appreciate. You may put me down as saying that I do not think there was anything supernatural about this cure."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Spring Medicine.

This is the time for spring medicine, and there is nothing better than green foods. Celery salad, celery soup, celery sandwiches and celery and salt for nerves, rheumatism and relish; lettuce, chicory, escarol, oranges and grape fruit for the blood; watercress for the voice, breath and lungs; radishes, onions, shallots and chives for the stomach, and

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